

Additional Information

Tips For Observing and Photographing Dragonflies

Dragonflies can be loosely lumped into categories of "perchers" or "flyers". Perchers, such as some of the skimmers, have a usual or favorite perch which they return to repeatedly. Some flyers have a usual route, a beat which they fly back and forth in the same area. You can pre-focus your camera or binoculars on that area to get a close look. Some have a large, long beat and are more difficult to predict, so some luck and persistence are required to find them perched. Most odonates are most active in middle of the day, but some are more active early and late, roosting most of the day in the shade. Be prepared, research and study your subjects first to know the preferred habitats. Binoculars, especially close-focus binoculars are a great aid for observing all nature subjects.

Approach slowly, getting closer and snapping away as you go (with today's digital cameras, you can always delete later), a good distant shot is better than none and will be of some aid in identifying later.

Try to align planes of focus; for example, a side view is usually good, so move to the side for a clear side view of the dragonfly. A "3/4 view" can show face and eyes as well as the side. Some field marks are more important than others in differentiating one species from another. Get more than one angle if possible.

Sun at your back is always good for photographic detail but be ready to use flash to "fill" in the detail on the shadow side if the subject is back-lit or in any dark situation.

Dragonfly and Butterfly checklists can be downloaded from www.tn.gov/environment/parks/atbi/checklists/

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About ATBI

This brochure was compiled and developed by the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) group. ATBI is an on-going project in Tennessee State Parks and State Natural Areas. The goal of ATBI is to document all species in Tennessee State Parks, monitor long-term trends in specific taxonomic groups, and promote education about and preservation of all biodiversity with increased science and citizen education efforts. To access the ATBI database, go to www.tn.gov/environment/parks/atbi.

For more information please contact Tennessee State Parks, 7th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church St., Nashville, TN 37243. Email: ask.tnstateparks@tn.gov. Phone 1-888-867-2757 or 615-532-0000

Dragonfly References

Beaton, Giff. 2007. Dragonflies and Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast. A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book.

Dunkle, Sidney. 2000. Dragonflies through Binoculars: A Field Guide to Dragonflies of North America. Oxford University Press.

Nikula, Blair et al. 2002. Stokes Beginner's Guide to Dragonflies. Little, Brown & Company.

<http://www.odonatacentral.org/>. Dragonfly Society of the Americas. This site has checklists of dragonflies by county.

Collecting of plants or animals in state parks and natural areas is prohibited. Please help preserve Tennessee's natural heritage by leaving plants and animals for others to enjoy.

PARIS LANDING STATE PARK

16055 Highway 79 N.
Buchanan, TN 38222-4109
(731) 641-4465
www.tn.gov/environment/parks/ParisLanding/

TENNESSEE STATE PARKS

All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI)



Dragonflies and Damselflies of Paris Landing State Park and Henry County



Photo © Richard Connors

Welcome to the wonderful world of dragonflies at beautiful Paris Landing State Park! Of the approximate 156 species of odonates (dragonflies and damselflies) in Tennessee 39 have been documented in this park and Henry County.

Above is a picture of a Widow Skimmer (*Libellula luctuosa*), male. A common "percher", widow skimmers are found near lakes, ponds and slow sections of streams. Both males and females have the solid black wing stripes next to the body. You can remember this one by: "the Widow wears black next to the body". The female has a dark brown abdomen with a bright yellow stripe down the sides.

Dragonfly and Damselfly Checklist of Paris Landing State Park and Henry County

Damselflies (Zygoptera)

Broad-winged Damselflies
(Calopterygidae)

- H ☐ American Rubyspot
 ☐ Smoky Rubyspot

Spreadwings (Lestidae)

- *H ☐ Great Spreadwing

Pond Damselflies (Coenagrionidae)

- * ☐ Blue-fronted Dancer
- H ☐ Powdered Dancer
- * ☐ Familiar Bluet
- *H ☐ Big Bluet
- *H ☐ Stream Bluet
- *H ☐ Skimming Bluet
- *H ☐ Orange Bluet
- *H ☐ Citrine Forktail
- *H ☐ Fragile Forktail
- *H ☐ Rambur's Forktail

Dragonflies (Anisoptera)

Petaltails (Petaluridae)

- * ☐ Gray Petaltail

Darners (Aeshnidae)

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lance-tipped Darner |
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shadow Darner |
| * | <input type="checkbox"/> | Common Green Darner |
| *H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fawn Darner |
| *H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cyrano Darner |

Clubtails (Gomphidae)

- *H ☐ Jade Clubtail
* ☐ Flag-tailed Spinyleg
H ☐ Eastern Ringtail

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dragonhunter |
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | Common Sanddragon |

Spiketails (Cordulegastridae)

- H ☐ Twin-spotted Spiketail

Cruisers (Macromiidae)

- H ☐ Swift River Cruiser

Emeralds (Corduliidae)

- H ☐ Slender Baskettail
* ☐ Prince Baskettail

Skimmers (Libellulidae)

- *_H ☐ Halloween Pennant
- H ☐ Banded Pennant
- *_H ☐ Eastern Pondhawk
- * ☐ Slaty Skimmer
- *_H ☐ Widow Skimmer
- *_H ☐ Blue Dasher
- * ☐ Wandering Glider
- *_H ☐ Eastern Amberwing
- *_H ☐ Common Whitetail
- * ☐ Autumn Meadowhawk
- *_H ☐ Black Saddlebags

Documented from:

- | |
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| * Paris Landing State Park |
| H Henry County—County records obtained from OdonataCentral |

Habitat

Paris Landing State Park lies on the eastern edge of Henry County and borders the wide expanse of Kentucky Lake. This is the largest TVA lake on the Tennessee River, and is formed by Kentucky Dam, a few miles downstream. On this side of the river there are wide shallow embayments

such as at Eagle Creek. Smaller creeks also enter the river and form smaller bays, mudflats, and marshy areas.

Good spots

*Along the edge of the lake and in lakeside vegetation.

*Open areas/fields and along the edges of these open areas/fields.

*At streams leading into the lake, creek embayments, marshy areas next to lake.

Notes:
